

## FOR

TO FORECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom  
Ordained have, how can frail fleshly wight  
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, the finds in troublous fit,  
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Forecast. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forecast,  
But while he thought to steal the fingle ten,  
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck! *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and pre-determination of the gods. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,  
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:  
Mem'ry and forecast just returns engage;  
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECASTER. *n. f.* [from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. *n. f.* [fore and castle.] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants  
have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHOSEN. *partic.* [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.

FORECYT'D. *part.* [fore and cite.] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forecasted passage is continued. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO FORECLOSE. *v. a.* [fore and close.]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade. *Carew.*

2. To FORECLOSE a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. *n. f.* [fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look  
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

TO FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* [fore and design.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals  
and plants, have been foreseen and foredesigned by the wife  
Author of nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

TO FOREDO. *v. a.* [from for and do, not fore.]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Befeeching him, if either salves or oils,  
A foredone wight from door of death might raise,  
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days. *Fa. Qu.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,  
And many souls in dolours had foredone. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

This doth betoken,  
The corse they follow did with desperate hand  
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night  
That either makes me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakespeare.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.

Whilst the heavy plowman snoars,  
All with weary task foredone. *Shakespeare.*

TO FOREDOOM. *v. a.* [fore and doom.] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move  
To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove. *Dryd. Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,  
Following with ease: if favour'd by thy fate,  
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state. *Dryden.*

Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend  
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FOREEND. *n. f.* [fore and end.] The anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid  
More pious debts to heaven than in all  
The fore-end of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In the fore-end of it, which was towards him, grew a small  
green branch of palm; and when the wife man had taken it  
into his boat, it opened of itself, and there were found in it  
a book and a letter. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

FOREFATHER. *n. f.* [fore and father.] Ancestor; one who  
in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our  
forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the  
Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hook.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence  
their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to  
understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd  
From some forefather grief; mine is not so. *Shak. Rich. II.*

## FOR

Shall I not be distraught,  
And madly play with my forefathers joints? *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Our great forefathers  
Had left him nought to conquer but his country. *Addison.*

When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have  
been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy  
what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had  
they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace  
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope, Epist. i.*

TO FOREFEND. *v. a.* [fore and defend.]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;  
No, heav'n forefend! I would not kill thy soul. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods forefend,  
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,  
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away  
Of him, that, his particular to forefend,  
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

FOREFINGER. *n. f.* [fore and finger.] The finger next to the  
thumb; the index.

An agate-stone  
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with  
her forefinger. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls  
and Britons; and some upon the forefinger. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

FOREFOOT. *n. f.* plur. forefeet. [fore and foot.] The anterior  
foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give. *Shak. Hen. V.*

He ran fiercely, and imote at Heliodorus with his fore-  
2 Mac. iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; yet then making  
the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near fore-  
foot, which I finish. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TO FOREGO. *v. a.* [for and go.]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,  
To be so cruel to an humbled foe?

If nature, then she may it mend with skill;  
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser, Sen. 4.1.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth to  
fill, he having already neither foregiven nor foregone any  
thing thereby unto them, but having received something from  
them. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,  
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone;  
And now hath vowed, 'till he avenged be

Of that despite, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good  
thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to fore-  
go meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker, b. v.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs forego  
So good, so noble, and so true a master? *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*

Let us not forego  
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakespeare.*

How can I live without thee! how forego  
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,  
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

This argument might prevail with you to forego a little  
of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd. Jew. Dedic.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,  
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they  
see nothing in it, for which they should forego a present enjoy-  
ment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from fore and go.]

By our remembrances of days foregone,  
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shak.*

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years foregone,  
and when his people were increased, he built the city of  
Enoch. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Left what has been said of the differences between true and  
apparent colours be interpreted in too unlimited a sense, reflect  
upon the two foregoing objections. *Boyle on Colours.*

This foregoing remark gives the reason why imitation  
pleases. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the  
foregoing speculations, with my lamp burning by me as usual.

Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 463.

In the foregoing part of this work I promised further proofs.

Woodward's Natural History.

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstacy of love,  
Whose violent property forges itself,  
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak. Hamlet.*

FOREGOER. *n. f.* [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,  
When rather from our acts we them derive  
Than our foregoers. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

FOREGROUND. *n. f.* [fore and ground.] The part of the field  
or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subside on the foreground of the  
picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally  
be placed upon that which is backward, the light being uni-  
versal, and the figures supposed in an open field. *Dryden.*

FOREHAND. *n. f.* [fore and hand.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns  
The fine and the forehead of our host. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND. *adj.* A thing done too soon.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,  
And so extenuate the forehead sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHAND'D. *n. f.* [from fore and hand.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early  
and forehand'd care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to re-  
deem the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

Bauble, do you call him? He's a substantial true-bred beast,  
bravely forehand'd: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FOREHEAD. *n. f.* [fore and head.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward  
to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,  
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier  
Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood  
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,  
And mold'd ev'ry feature from my face:

Such majesty does from her forehead rise,  
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; au-  
dacity.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appear-  
ance of advantage, and thinks nothing above his manage-  
ment or his merit: where his force is too feeble, he prevails  
by dint of impudence: these men of forehead are magnificent  
in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they  
can have the forehead to apply. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

FOREHOLDING. *n. f.* [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous  
accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagg'd out of their wits with  
the fancy of omens, foreholdings, and old wives tales! *L'Estr.*

FOREIGN. *adj.* [foreign, French; forano, Spanish, from foris,  
Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

Your son, that with a fearful soul  
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,

This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. *Milt.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are  
commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick  
and foreign writers. *Atterbury's Sermon, Pref.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways  
bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our  
united force would secure us against all the attempts of a  
foreign enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 34.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation.

It is often used with to; but more properly with from.

I must dissemble,  
And speak a language foreign to my heart. *Addison's Cato.*

Fame is a good so wholly foreign to our natures, that we  
have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the  
body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not foreign from some people's thoughts.

Swift on the Sacramental Test.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;  
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,  
Kept him a foreign man still; which to griev'd him,  
That he ran mad and died. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum forinsecum*; as being a plea  
out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mold in their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Phillips.*

FOREIGNER. *n. f.* [from foreign.] A man that comes from  
another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a foreigner,  
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know  
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sephy.*

To this false foreigner you give your throne,  
And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son:  
Refuse your ancient care. *Dryd. Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch;  
but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are  
all foreigners. *Addison's Freeholder.*

## FOR

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a  
greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects. *Swift.*

FOREIGNNESS. *n. f.* [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of  
relation to something.

Let not the foreignness of the subject hinder you from en-  
deavouring to let me right. *Locke.*

TO FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* [fore and imagine.] To conceive  
or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility in that  
behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

TO FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* [fore and judge.] To judge before-  
hand; to be prepossessioned.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* [fore and know.] To have precedence  
of; to foresee.

We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men  
born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the Spring  
shall come; after the Spring, Summer and harvest; yet is not  
our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go  
into his grave in peace. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii. c. 10.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view  
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man foreknow?  
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNOWABLE. *adj.* [from foreknow.] Possible to be known  
before they happen.

It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and  
such circumstances. *Milton's Divine Dialogues.*

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *n. f.* [fore and knowledge.] Prescience;  
knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, saveth us not  
without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of  
his saints in this present world. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge  
of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakespeare.*

If I foreknew,  
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,  
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is  
the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FORELAND. *n. f.* [fore and land.] A promontory; headland;  
high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steerer wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind  
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails. *Milt. P. L.*

TO FORELAY. *v. a.* [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to in-  
trap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;  
An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:

The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,  
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

TO FORELIFT. *v. a.* [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any ante-  
rior part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;  
And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

TO FORELOCK. *n. f.* [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from  
the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,  
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser, Sonnet 70.*

Hyacinthine locks  
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,  
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not slow,  
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signi-  
fying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for,  
when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FOREMAN. *n. f.* [fore and man.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been  
several times foreman of the petty jury. *Addison's Spectator.*

FOREMENTIONED. *adj.* [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or  
recited before. It is observable that many participles are  
compounded with fore, whose verbs have no such compo-  
sition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the  
forementioned figure on the pillar. *Addison on Italy.*

FOREMOST. *adj.* [from fore.]

1. First in place.

Our women in the foremost ranks appear;  
March to the fight, and meet your mistresses there. *Dryden.*

I stand astonish'd! what, the bold Sempronius,  
That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,  
As with a hurricane of zeal transported,  
And virtuous ev'n to madnels! *Addison's Cato.*

2. First in dignity.

All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great  
minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did  
attempt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

These ride foremost in the field,  
As they the foremost rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENAMED.